

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1908.

No. 6

## ANALYSIS OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

As stated in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, the Labor Council at its previous meeting appointed a special committee to consider the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Loewe vs. United Hatters*, and report thereon to the Council as early as practicable. The committee gave very careful consideration to the matters assigned to it, and its report covers the ground very thoroughly. The report should be carefully studied by every member of a labor organization who may secure it.

In view of the fact that at the time the report was prepared the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in special session in Washington, D. C., together with a large number of representatives of national and international unions, the committee made no specific recommendations with respect to action to be taken to counteract the effect of the Supreme Court's decision, although the report plainly declares that our only remedy lies in legislation by Congress. It is expected that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. will prepare—in fact, has done so—an address to the labor unionists of the country covering the points in controversy and recommending a definite policy to be pursued. In order that such recommendations as the A. F. of L. makes may be carefully considered and a course of action in harmony therewith be recommended to the Labor Council, the special committee was continued.

The report follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 20, 1908.

To the San Francisco Labor Council—FELLOW DELEGATES: Your committee to whom was referred the duty to report to you upon the equity power and the present use made thereof through the writ of injunction, and, further, to analyze and report upon the scope of the Sherman Anti-trust law, so-called, considered in the light of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Loewe Hat Company vs. The United Hatters of North America*, begs to submit the following report:

The equity power is, within its jurisdiction, absolute, personal and discretionary. It is legislative, judicial and executive. It is the power of the king, as it existed in England before curtailed and limited by the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and sundry other enactments of Parliament. The theory was, and is, that the Chancellor sits in place of the king, and, for the time being, exercises the functions of the king. At the time of the adoption of our Constitution the equity power had in England been limited to the protection of property, property rights, minors, and others not considered mentally sound, and it could only be used where there was no adequate remedy at law. It was in this shape that it, along with the English common law, was adopted into our jurisprudence, and by the Constitution conferred upon our judges.

The jurisdiction has been so extended, partly by statutory enactments and partly by judicial decisions, that it does at present invade the field of govern-

ment by law, and is a serious danger to individual liberty. As this autocratic power extends, government by law, republican government, recedes. The equity power is set in motion by an application, accompanied by affidavits, submitted to a judge, praying that a restraining order or an injunction may issue. Such restraining orders or injunction may be issued with or without a hearing, or not at all, at the discretion of the judge. If issued, and violated, the judge may accept and believe, or refuse to accept and disbelieve, such evidence as he shall please, and he may punish, or not punish, for contempt as he shall deem wise and proper. At least, such is the contention of a large number of lawyers and of many judges. It is further contended, and by many judges accepted, that ordinary rules of evidence binding upon courts of law have no application in a court of equity. One United States judge stated in an opinion that the jurisdiction of the courts of equity was as broad as the exigency of the case. There seems to be no remedy, it being now well settled that there is none, against the extension and the misuse of this power, except in definite legislation by Congress. Your committee is of the opinion that to obtain such legislation is in importance above any other question, except the obtaining of proper amendments to the so-called Sherman Anti-trust law.

The Sherman Anti-trust law was enacted July 2, 1890. It contains eight sections.

Section 1 makes illegal every "contract, combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations," and it provides that "every person, who shall make such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, etc. It will be seen that this section of the law is directed against combinations. It has been believed that it had no reference to trade unions, but the Supreme Court of the United States, on February 3, 1908, in the *Loewe vs. United Hatters* case says:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States,' in the sense in which those words are used in the Act, and the action can be maintained accordingly."

In the case of the *United States vs. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council*, 55 Fed. Rep., 994, the court, after discussing the passage of the Act, and the discussions in Congress prior thereto, said:

"I think the Congressional debates show that the statute had its origin in the evils of massed capital, but when Congress came to formulate the prohibition, \* \* \* the subject had so broadened in the minds of the legislators that the source of the evil was not regarded as material, and the evil in its entirety is dealt with. They made the interdiction include combinations of labor, as well as of capital; in fact, all combinations in restraint of commerce, without reference to the character of the persons who entered into them. \* \* \* and that it includes combinations which are composed of laborers in the interest of laborers."

Section 2 provides that "every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with other persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." It will be seen that this section is

directed against monopoly, and it does not seem to have much application to organizations of labor, and would certainly have none if it was so amended as to run against monopoly in any products of labor or any natural products.

Section 3 determines territorial jurisdiction, that is, that the Act is to apply "in any territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between such territory and another, or between any such territory or territories, and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations." On this jurisdiction the Supreme Court quotes approvingly Justice Holmes in a decision in *Swift vs. The United States*, 196 U. S., 395, as follows:

"Commerce among the States is not a technical legal conception, but a practical one, drawn from the course of business. When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one State with the expectation that they will end their transit after purchase in another, and when in effect they do so, with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards, and when this in typical, constantly recurring course, the current thus existing is a current of commerce among the States, and the purchase of the cattle is a part and incident of such commerce."

In another case, *Montague & Co. vs. Lowry*, 193 U. S., 38, the case was a commercial boycott against such dealers in California as could not or would not obtain membership in the association. The court, speaking through Justice Peckham, said:

"That it restrained trade, for it narrowed the market for the sale of tiles in California from the manufacturers and dealers therein in other States, so that they could only be sold to members of the association, and it enhanced prices to non-members."

In further elucidation of the territorial jurisdiction we quote from the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Loewe Hat Co. vs. United Hatters of North America*, as follows:

"\* \* \* so that, although some of the means whereby interstate traffic was to be destroyed were acts within a State, and some of them were in themselves as a part of their obvious purpose and effect beyond the scope of Federal authority, still, as we have seen, the acts must be considered as a whole, and the plan is open to condemnation, notwithstanding a negligible amount of intrastate business might be effected in carrying it out."

Reducing, then, this law within the simplest and smallest compass, it would appear that in case of milk sent from Nevada to California it is interstate commerce from the beginning of the milking on one side of the border until it is poured into the coffee on the other side of the boundary line.

Section 4 confers jurisdiction on the several Circuit Courts of the United States to prevent and restrain violations of the Act. In other words, this law may be enforced by equity process.

Section 5 authorized the Court to bring witnesses or other parties from another judicial district.

Section 6 enacts that "any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof), mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another,

(Continued on Page Eight)



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held March 20, 1908

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

ROLL CALL—Vice-President Kelley, absent.

CREDENTIALS—Blacksmiths' Helpers, H. W. Evers, Theo. Kettleson. Retail Delivery Drivers, J. Lynch, vice W. White. Machinists, R. I. Wisler, W. R. Hagerty, vice J. Burns, A. G. Horan. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From Theodore Pinther, relative to the bond issue for playgrounds. From the Mayor, relative to the Potrero Emergency Hospital. From Painters' Union, No. 92, of Pasadena, Cal., pledging support in the Moraghan Oyster Company matter. From the Greater San Francisco Committee, relative to donation. From the Hon. Geo. C. Perkins, pledging support in having vessels built in Government yards. From the Citizens' Health Committee, requesting the distribution of health circulars. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From Bakers' No. 24, requesting the Council to assist in organizing the Italian Bakers. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Los Angeles Labor Council, requesting assistance for brothers under arrest. From the California State Federation of Labor, resolutions relative to unemployed league. From the Stationary Firemen, requesting a boycott on the Mission French Laundry. *Referred to Label Committee*—From the A. F. of L., resolutions requesting agitation on label goods. *Referred to Health Committee*—From the Citizens' Health Committee, notifying Council of the appointment of delegates as inspectors without pay and inclosing weekly report of situation. *Referred to Special Conference Committee*—From the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union, declining to confer relative to amalgamation. *Referred to Sailors' Union*—From the Hawaiian Longshoremen's Union, requesting information. *Referred to Secretary*—A request for information relative to wages, etc. A communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the Boilermakers, No. 205, was referred to new business. *Special Order of Business*—The hour of 9 o'clock being at hand, the Council then proceeded with the business assigned to that hour; the report of special committee on Supreme Court decisions. Delegate Furuseth read the report of the committee and a lengthy discussion was had upon the points contained. Moved that the report of the committee be adopted, that copies be given to the press and that the committee be continued for further consideration of these matters. Carried. The report of committee appears elsewhere in the LABOR CLARION. Secretaries are requested to read same to their members.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—March 9, 1908.—On the request for approval of the Grocery Clerks' agreement, the committee recommends that the same be laid over until final action is taken upon the recommendations relative to early closing; concurred in. The committee recommends, it being apparent that the dispute with the management of the Lyceum Theatre might be adjusted, that the matter be held in abeyance pending the report from the Musicians' Union. Musicians reported that the proprietor had broken faith with the Executive Committee. Moved that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Lyceum Theatre; carried. On the request for a boycott on the barber shop at 58 East Street, the committee found that the matter had been adjusted satisfactory to the union, therefore no action was necessary by the Council. The committee recommends that the circular letter referred to them, dealing with the question of prohibition, from the United Brewery Workmen, be filed. In relation to the telegram received from President Gompers urging the seating of Lodge No. 205, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, your committee recommends that the Council allow the committee two

weeks more time in which to consider the above dispute. Moved to concur in the recommendation. Moved to amend to strike words, "two weeks." Amendment to the amendment to accept credentials of Lodge No. 205, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers. Amendment to the amendment lost. The amendment was carried and the recommendation as amended was concurred in.

At this time the Musicians' Union through its delegate, reported that the Socialist Labor Party was to give a dance on the 21st of March, and had engaged non-union musicians.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES—Committee on personal damage suits reported progress; will make more complete report next Friday evening. Delegate Jones reported that a meeting of the Directors of the LABOR CLARION had been held recently, and were pleased to report the official organ was in excellent shape.

HALL ASSOCIATION—The stockholders reported that they had held their annual meeting and were satisfied with the progress that was being made; desired, however, to call the attention of the Council to the fact that some of the unions were not as loyal to the Hall Association as they should be, and requested the delegates to assist in renting the halls now unoccupied.

COMMITTEE ON BONDS—The committee reported that it had met on Thursday, March 12th, and submitted the following recommendations to the Council:

"We recommend that your committee be authorized and instructed to appear before the proper committee of the Board of Supervisors, and urge upon them the inauguration of the necessary street and sewer work under terms most favorable to the city."

Recommendation concurred in.

The Secretary reported that he had appeared before the Police Committee of the Board of Supervisors and that there was a disposition on the part of that committee to recommend to the Board that prisoners be worked within a radius of one mile from the prison. Moved that the Council express itself as not being in favor of prisoners working on any street or highway. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS—The communication from President Gompers, relative to the Boilermakers' situation was referred to the Executive Committee.

RECEIPTS—Interest on money in Hibernia Bank, \$28.59; Pattern Makers', \$4; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$10; Barbers, \$28; Milkmen, \$4; Firemen, No. 86, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Boxmakers, No. 152, \$6; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$12; Upholsterers, \$6; Tanners, \$2; Leather Workers, No. 57, \$2; Barber Shop Porters, \$2. Total, \$136.59.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Daily News, 25 cents; Call, 75 cents; Pacific Surety Co., \$10; D. Greig, for 5 days' work, \$15; J. Monaghan Printing Co., \$12; Roy A. Lee, Labor Day prize, \$12.50. Total, \$103.50.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?  
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. \*\*\*

President H. G. Duffy, of the Butte (Mont.) Miners' Union, states that circulars posted in other mining camps and in leading cities of the Northwest to the effect that 10,000 men are wanted in Butte are misleading. The supply of labor now there far exceeds the demand.

MEN'S WEAR  
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Handkerchiefs at 5c

Serviceable Cotton  
Socks at (a pair) 81c

\$1 Flannelette  
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## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The I. T. U. commission on supplemental trade education is now prepared to furnish the "I. T. U. Course of Instruction in Printing" to all applicants. The proposed work of the commission has been fairly well exploited in the *Typographical Journal*. It is the desire of the commission and the International Union to make of this project not only a means whereby the members can become more proficient, and thereby secure a longer lease of craft life, but to use it as an agency for strengthening and extending the organization. The commission does not propose to make more printers, but to give those working at the business an opportunity to become better printers. This movement is a logical sequence of the eight-hour workday, which permits of a reasonable amount of leisure, and it is natural that the union should endeavor to direct the employment of a portion of that leisure in such a way as will lead to the betterment of the individual and the strengthening of the organization. Suffice it to say that educators, employers and leaders in the trade union movement have all agreed that this is one of the most meritorious and deserving efforts ever projected by a labor organization. It is claimed by the commission that it is as much a part of Typographical Union activities as is the burial benefit, the Home, or any other of the many features of which we are proud. And, as far as possibilities for all-round good are concerned, it is the equal, if not the superior, of any other single feature. The course aims to extend the field of the printer's work; to open up new avenues by which he may employ his talents; to give him added power as a workman and start him on the road of using his skill to better advantage, all of which inure to his benefit and to the upbuilding of the union.

The course is composed of thirty-seven lessons, which cover completely the compositor's work, and begins by grounding the student in the basic principles of the art. Failure to do this, and relying on dogmatic instruction rather than instilling a knowledge of principles, have been the great weaknesses of other efforts in trade education. As one of the most accomplished printers remarked in making application for the course, "The better printer a man is, the more he can benefit by the course."

The terms for the course (\$20; if paid in advance, a discount of five per cent is allowed; if by installments, the payments required are: \$5 down and \$5 every four weeks until paid) are so low that it is impossible for the commission to secure students by offering compensation to solicitors, the policy usually pursued by profit-making schools. In fact, the benefits to be derived from the course are so great and so sure that urging should not be necessary when the appeal is made to men of such a high average of intelligence as characterizes the great body of union printers.

Complete returns from all unions throughout the I. T. U. jurisdiction show that candidates for the various offices to be filled at the election in May have received indorsements of local unions as follows: For President, James M. Lynch, 389; Henry S. Hudspeth, 82. First Vice-President, John W. Hays, 367; W. N. P. Reed, 28. Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Bramwood, 406; Thomas F. Crowley, 65. Delegates to the A. F. of L. (four), Frank Morrison, 368; Max S. Hayes, 290; Hugh Stevenson, 206; T. W. McCullough, 179; H. J. Gottlob, 150; Frank A. Kennedy, 129; Sam De Nedrey, 98; Theodore Eichhorn, 79; Charles W. Fear, 62; Michael Colbert, 24; Frank K. Foster, 24. Trustees Union Printers' Home (three), Anna C. Wilson, 261; L. C. Shepard, 249; Thomas McCaffery, 243; Herbert W. Cooke, 163; John Armstrong, 98; W. W. Daniel, 82; W. J. McLaughlin, 82; Albert W. Bowen, 41; Michael Powell, 32; W. J. White, 16. Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols, 236.

John Collins, for many years employed on the *Examiner*, will leave the city early next week for Santa Cruz, where, in conjunction with Mrs. Collins,

he will assume the management of the Hotel Del Mar, a popular summer resort. Mr. Collins has many warm friends in No. 21, who will wish him every success in his new undertaking.

## HELP FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Miss Mary McDowell, of the University of Chicago settlement, by an earnest appeal in behalf of working girls on Monday last, won the support of the Methodist Ministers' Association of Chicago for a movement toward relief. The clergymen adopted a resolution urging Governor Deneen to appoint at once the Labor Investigation Committee requested by the Legislature to the end that a bill be prepared to improve the condition of workshop and factory employes.

Miss McDowell discussed principally the conditions of working girls in factories and large stores.

"These girls do not receive enough pay for their work to enable them to support themselves decently," she said. "The average wage of the girls is \$5 a week, and one-third of them are not living at home. Two-thirds of the girls live at home and do not have to pay board, and it is these who, to a large extent, depress and hold down the wage rates.

"Cheap lodging houses and homes for girls also pauperize the employes and make it possible for employers to get cheap help."

Many of Miss McDowell's remarks were drawn out by questions asked by the ministers. When asked why the girls do not do domestic work, Miss McDowell said:

"Your own girls wouldn't do it. There is something in American freedom that makes them shun such work."

Many of the girls who work in factories, according to Miss McDowell, do work that only men should do. These girls do not do domestic work, she said, because most of them, being foreigners, the women who hire help in their homes will not employ them, for the reason, as they say, that the girls, on learning the English language and becoming proficient in their work, go elsewhere in order to get higher wages.

"Of course they will," said Miss McDowell. "And why shouldn't they? Women should be willing to do that much for the girls and help to uplift them."

## Orpheum.

The Orpheum bill for the week beginning this Sunday matinee is particularly rich in novelty and variety and abounds both in quality and quantity. Charles E. Evans, of Evans & Hoey Parlor Match fame, will be the headliner. He will present the one-act farce, "It's Up To You, William." Mr. Evans will be supported by his own company. The three sisters Macarte, beautiful and talented musicians and dancers; Frederick Brothers and Burns, a trio of comedians and musicians; Daisy Harcourt, an amusing and up-to-date singing comedian; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Clarke, the greatest banjo players of the age, and Brown and Navarro, remarkable character change artists will be the other new people. It will be the last week of Bertha Pertina, the wonderful toe dancer, and of Master Gabriel and Company, in the side-splitting sketch, "Auntie's Visit." A series of recently imported Orpheum Motion Pictures will close the entertainment.

Sixteen British trade unions, with a membership of 300,000, are supporting a movement to establish a 1-cent eight-page daily newspaper in the interest of labor. Its title will be the *Morning Herald*. The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress will manage the venture. The suggested capital is \$500,000.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. \*\*\*

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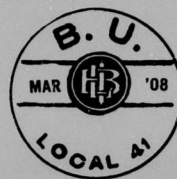


The cream of the famous Glenn ranch is now on sale in 10 acre tracts. Now in grain and to be planted to alfalfa for the benefit of the purchaser. \$1.50 cash per acre and \$1.50 per month per acre is the only payment. Four years will give you the land. Get our "Home-finder." C. M. WOOSTER, 702 Market St.

When you take "Something" try

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye or Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The color for Mar. is green on white.

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Capital paid in - - - \$1,500,000.00  
Resources - - - - - \$5,025,939.09

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**PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.**

The annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union will be held this year in Mobile, Ala., convening June 13th. Great interest attaches to the work this convention is likely to do, the most important matter, of course, being the eight-hour campaign, which, under the able leadership of President George L. Berry, formerly of this city, has been quite successful. Elections of delegates to this convention are now being held throughout the country. Last Wednesday evening the Press Feeders and Assistants held a spirited election, George F. Duffield being the successful candidate in a three-cornered fight.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24, will elect two delegates next Thursday evening, and, as usual, there is considerable rivalry for the honor.

**ENGINEERS' CONTROVERSY SETTLED.**

It was reported on Thursday that representatives of the Marine Engineers and the Steam Schooner Owners' Association had met and settled the controversy which has tied up a large number of men on the water front for some time past. The terms of the settlement were not made public. The trouble arose over a rule of the owners increasing the engineers' hours on certain classes of steam schooners from 8 to 12 a day. The men rebelled, with the result that over fifty steam schooners have been tied up for many weeks. Firemen, Seamen, Longshoremen, Teamsters and the navigating officers were also affected, and were pleased to learn that the controversy had been settled.

**MACHINISTS.**

It was reported at the last meeting of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, that there were about 110 members on the out-of-work list.

The strike on the Erie railroad having been settled, the lodge transferred its weekly contribution of \$10 from the machinists of that road to those on the Rio Grande railroad who were recently locked out, because of their refusal to accept a 10 per cent. cut in wages.

The lodge drew warrants for \$40 to pay sick benefits and received four applications for membership. Two candidates were initiated.

**TO ORGANIZE OAKLAND BUTCHERS.**

Last Sunday President George A. Tracy and Organizer A. M. Thompson of the State Federation of Labor, together with President J. W. Sweeney and Secretary A. J. Gallagher of the San Francisco Labor Council, addressed a well attended meeting in Oakland of the butchers of that city and vicinity. The purpose of the meeting was to effect a reorganization of the Butchers' Union of Oakland, and it is reported that the efforts made in this direction give promise of success within a very short time.

Alleging violation of a contract with the Beer Drivers and Stablemen's Union on the part of the eleven St. Louis and East St. Louis breweries, suit has been filed by the union for \$1,100,000 damages. The damage sought is said to be based on the profitable earnings of the discharged men during the life of the contract.

The convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Ind., on March 20, adopted a provision which levies an assessment of 50 cents a month on all members of the organization for the purpose of assisting members who by failure to secure contract on April 1 may be forced into idleness.

The Alice rubber shoe mill and the Millville rubber boot mill of the United States Rubber Company at Woonsocket, R. I., closed on March 14 for an indefinite period. About 1,200 employees are affected.

**NON-INTERFERENCE WITH STRIKE OR BOYCOTT.**

It is pretty generally conceded that labor has a right to leave the service of the employer, but, for all that, it is the ambition of certain employers to so restrict labor organizations in their operation that a strike will be impossible and a boycott criminal.

To refer to the strike is to set the nervous public on the edge of apprehension; to mention the boycott appears to drive them to the denounced article, for usually it serves more as an advertisement than anything else. The public seldom sympathizes with labor unless the public suffers with labor.

There is going to be an attempt to codify the penal laws of the United States; there is also going to be an attempt in doing so either to omit, or explicitly to state, that the agreements of labor organizations and their right to strike or boycott be exempt from the operation of the law, but the attempt will be one of the hardest propositions that we ever have had to get through Congress. We can expect opposition from several sources that will be offered under the usual patriotic guise of "fair" play for everybody; we will have the hidden influence of the employer at work on Congress and in addition there will be the open work of the employers' associations that indulge in the blacklist and ask court protection from the boycott. The right to strike is guaranteed by the Constitution, but denied by the court when occasion makes it expedient. It is never necessary.

The rightful operations of labor organizations ought to be protected by the law. It is legal to strike if one wants to strike, and if one decides that the goods manufactured by another are not good goods according to his ideas of what good products ought to be, why dare he not say so to his fellows?

The Consumers' League advises not to purchase goods that do not bear the label of the League because as stated, the chances are that the goods not bearing the label are manufactured under insanitary conditions.

A labor union advises the public not to purchase the products that it believes are made under unfair conditions and the manufacturers want this made a criminal act.

They do not attack the Consumers' League; they know better, but a labor organization is different.

The employers that demand law against the boycott use the black list. There are laws against this, it is true, but they cannot be enforced. Our courts tell us that the right of private contract permits the employer to hire whom he pleases. This is another difference between law and its enforcement.

In debate, January 11, 1908, the House rejected two amendments that proposed to exempt labor organizations in the civil rights bill. It is time for our people to wake up or they will find that their national law makers have tied them up in a one-sided law that will hand them bound and chained to their employers, without power to enforce their demands for better conditions of service.—Ex.

The Sydney (Australia) Labor Council is providing funds for the prosecution of a jam factory boss on a charge of using bad language to several girl employees. The Inspector of Factories is also about to prosecute the company for breaches of the Factories Act.

Notices were posted at the Cocheco Manufacturing Company's cotton mills at Dover, N. H., on March 17, of a 10 per cent average reduction in the wages of its 2,200 operatives after March 30.

Notices of a ten per cent reduction of the wages of the 1,400 operatives, to take effect March 30, were posted in the Lyman Mills, Holyoke's principal cotton mill, on March 10.

Eight hundred bottlers employed at the Anheuser-Busch Brewery at St. Louis, Mo., went out on strike on March 10 in sympathy with the wagon drivers.



**Chas. Lyons**  
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



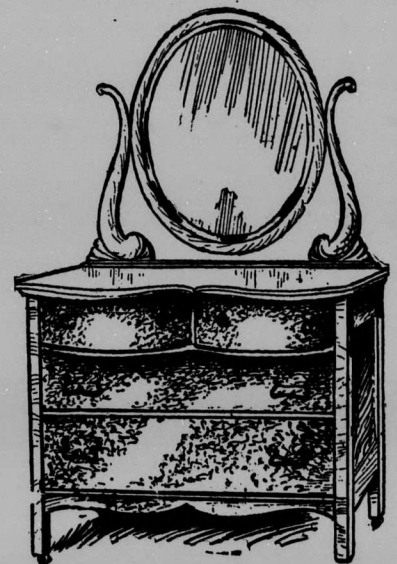
**Suits To Order \$20 up**  
**Trousers \$5 up**  
**Overcoats \$25 up**

**771 MARKET ST.** Between Third and Fourth Sts.

**731 VAN NESS AVE.** Between Turk and Eddy

**1432 FILLMORE ST.** Between Ellis and O'Farrell

**Bureau \$15**



Maple, clear, dainty and white; rounded top drawer; big oval mirror of beveled French plate. It's a well-made, well-finished bureau, one that you'd consider good value if \$10 more. Then easy credit terms to round out the generous measure.

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### HAVE THEY EARNED IT?

There has been an old story retold lately, to the effect that when a wage reduction was announced to a certain class of foreign laborers, amounting to two and one-half cents an hour, they carried their shovels home with them and cut two and one-half inches from them, the reason being, "short wages, short shovels."

The average employer who read of this effort to adjust wages and work pronounced it a bungling method of showing dissatisfaction and entirely unjust to the employer.

As an illustration of collective opinion on a matter of this kind we quote from *The Manufacturers' Record* of Baltimore, which asked:

"In the first place, were they actually doing 15-cents-an-hour shoveling before the reduction was made? Many employers of labor in this country have noted in recent years that increase in wages has tended directly to a decrease in efficiency of the wage-earners, whether the increase was direct in the way of more money per day or indirect in the shape of fewer hours per day. Quite a mass of wage-earners, by no means limited to the unskilled or the foreign-born, have developed an inclination to gauge their exertions in the interest of their employers by the total amount of wages they could make in a week, and if they could earn as much in four days as they formerly could in six days, they would work four days, regardless of consequences for the undertaking. That was in effect shaving shovels. Even more generally, in the second place, this shaving tendency is manifested by the rising generation seeking employment in many lines. Unfortunate twists that have been given latter-day elementary educational methods have apparently dwarfed, if not destroyed, the sense of responsibility and, consequently, the habit of reliability and dependability. They have deprived the young folks of the sense that finds joy in work for what is accomplished thereby. They have begotten alertness of the eyes for the clock and of the ears for the whistle or the bell. Their victims by the hundreds of thousands, cajoled or compelled to remain in school during the years when they should be learning to perfect themselves in productive labor, in the only possible way, working for a wage, and deceived by educational occupations which are essentially play, are turned loose upon the world to make a living with senses vibrant to the gong for recess or for closing. They do not know how to work; they have learned to neglect work as an unnecessary evil. They naturally come to do as little work as possible without losing their jobs. They are shaving shovels. Presently they will find themselves without showels to shave."

There is a wonderful lot of statement to the effect that the laborer has not been worthy of his hire; that he has received more than he earned; that he worked with his eye on the clock instead of on the job; that he spent too much time in useless going to school, and in fact that he was wholly unreliable and exactly as painted by the quotation herein used.

For a narrow, little, mean, cringing to the employer's argument, the *Manufacturers' Record* deserves the palm. There are certain ones who overwork when trying to please their patrons and the *Record* stands pre-eminent among all of them.

The fact that this country has been more than prosperous for the employer is proof that the workman has not been unworthy of his wage. It is admitted that the present business depression is not the fault of the workman but of his employer with his stock juggling, over-capitalization, and unfair dealing with his fellows. The profits divided among stockholders at the beginning of this year do not look as if the employer had been "short shoveled." The rapid increase in wages to which this cringing writer refers has not kept pace with the cost to him of the articles he produces when he meets them in the market. In short, the necessities he has produced have increased in value to such an extent

that with his increased wages he cannot purchase as much as he could five years ago. And, yet, certain ones of the stripe of *The Manufacturers' Record* refer to the workman as being unworthy of his wage.

The latter part of the paragraph is the vilest attack on the rights of the workmen we have ever read. The writer seems to have the disposition of a mule without having his judgment to back up his kicks. "Time wasted in education," which means compelled to remain in school instead of being harnessed to the tread mill during childhood, and his other rot ought to brand as the lowest thing that crawls along the face of the earth to curl up at the feet of capital.

It is so cringing that it comes close to being humorous. The attempt to please is so manifest and the work is so labored in its effort to get on the right side that it passes reason.

Suppose the writer should think over the situation as it really is. Suppose he realized that for every workman there stood beside him an intangible, workless shadow that demanded as much wage as the substance received, which would be exactly what watered stock represents compared with actual investment, what would he have to say? Suppose he figured up the dividends, reserves, accumulations of all kinds and compared the cent per cent with the increases of wages paid, could he still make claim that the employer had been "short shoveled?" He might, but if he did he could do no worse than he has in his diatribe we have quoted.

Piece work is held up as the solution of "short shoveling," yet today you will find any number of good men, skilled mechanics, who dare not earn more than what is accepted as a standard wage, providing a standard of living acceptable to them, because they know that if they earn more by working harder that their wages will be cut down to a point where standard subsistence can be attained and no more.

An argument such as we have quoted from the *Manufacturers' Record* ought to be sufficient to hold their subscribers without having to remind them that the publication needs the money.

### A WIDE DISTINCTION.

There is a wide distinction between the "blacklist" and the right of dismissal of an employee. The "blacklist" consists of a combination or conspiracy to keep a tabooed person from employment by others. Thus, though the United States Supreme Court holds that an employer is his own judge of reasons for dismissing an employee, the dictum of the court does not extend to any justification of the "blacklist."

When the employee is dismissed the former employer may lawfully refuse to recommend him to others. But being a party to an agreement whereby it is intended to prevent a former employee from being employed—that is another proposition. It is conspiracy to destroy the vital asset of selling labor.

The ability and right to work are as fully a vested thing as the right to sell goods, and it is equally entitled to protection from conspiracy to destroy.—*Chicago Examiner*.

The Australian Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has decided that wage-earners handling grain shall not be treated as mules any more. He has therefore issued a proclamation forbidding the exportation of grain bags containing more than 200 pounds of grain.

In Westphalia, Germany, no coal miner is allowed to remain more than eight and a half hours underground in one shift. Complete provision is also made at the pit head, so that miners can change their wet working clothes for dry ones before they go home.

By the discharge of over 200 men at Renovo, Pa., on March 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad has made in the aggregate a reduction of almost a thousand in its force at that place alone since January 1.

## Your Easter Suit?

Better decide now that your Spring Suit will be made to your individual measure—you are then assured fit, style and durability.

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Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borek, 421 Haight St.  
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
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McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jussaitiss & Kalnen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fasa, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Market St.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2695 Mission St.  
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.  
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.  
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
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### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' office, 68 Haight Street.

The customary weekly meeting of the Board of Directors took place on March 24, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. Messrs. J. Olivier, A. E. Verdier and G. Widder were admitted to membership by initiation, also W. M. Keogh (former member). Miss M. Butzbach and Miss K. Butzbach, both of Local No. 241, Butte, were admitted to membership on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. C. Cochran, R. T. George, E. H. Hart, Jr., T. Haywards and H. Rosenthal.

Messrs. C. A. Salter, of Local No. 9, Boston, and C. L. Wilson, of Local No. 117, Tacoma, have been admitted to full membership in Local No. 6. Messrs. T. Johnson, of Local No. 184, Everett, and C. Rudene, of Local No. 76, Seattle, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards. The membership on transfer of Messrs. D. E. Hughes, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, and A. Gravet, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, has been annulled on account of non-compliance with Federation by-laws.

Dues for the first quarter of 1908, also death assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now due and payable before April 1, 1908, to Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street. The death assessments—25 cents each—have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing—W. H. Muller, L. A. Alvey, C. Schmitz and G. Walker, Sr., making the total amount payable for dues and assessments \$2.50 per member, members on transfer being exempt from payment of the assessments.

The claim preferred by Mr. L. H. Condy against Mr. A. W. Fisk has been settled in full. Similar report has been made relative to claims of members against the Commonwealth Amusement Co. for services rendered at the Victory Theatre, this city.

Mission Opera Hall, Valencia street, near Sixteenth, has been placed in the "Class E" list permitting of the employment of any number of members for engagements that may occur therein. The request has been made for the classification of the Idora Park Dancing Pavilion, Oakland. Members are advised that the Board of Directors will act upon the request on March 31. The Idora Park Dancing Pavilion is not to be confounded with the Idora Park Rink, which has already been classified.

At the Board meeting of March 24 Mr. P. F. Bruhn was expelled from membership in the M. M. P. U. as the result of an investigation of a charge preferred by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Messrs. F. Ghisla and R. Mosconi were suspended from membership in good standing until further notice on account of failure to comply with decisions previously rendered.

The present Board of Directors of Local No. 6 continues to maintain its record in the matter of attendance, punctuality and careful investigation of the remarkable number of matters presented to its attention. The last meeting held (March 24) convened promptly at 11 a. m.—the hour set for the meeting—and adjourned at 2:30 p. m., to meet again on Friday, March 27, at 11 a. m.

The Musical Library has in the past week been enriched by a very valuable and interesting donation tendered by Mr. J. H. Dohrmann, the well-known musical director and former organist of St. Patrick's Church, this city. The donation includes theoretical and technical works by Dr. Adolph Kulak, Louis Koehler, Benedict Widman, Otto Tiersch, S. W. Dehn, Ignatz Ritter von Sayfried (Beethoven's studies), and the noted Musical Lexicon by Mendel and Reissmann in several books. To Mr. Dohrmann, who has been a member of the M. M. P. U. for over twenty years, belongs the honor of first suggesting the establishment of the Musical Library now in process of formation. Treasurer Eisefeldt, our renowned collector, has lately donated a complete collection of all cards of membership issued by the

organization since its inception in September, 1885, also those issued by the union of musicians that dissolved previous to the formation of the M. M. P. U.

Mr. A. F. Johannsen returned to San Francisco last week after an absence of nearly three years from the city. He was warmly welcomed by old associates and appears to be enjoying the best of health.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.  
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.  
McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.  
A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.  
American Tobacco Company.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.  
Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.  
Guadalupe Dairy.  
Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.  
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.  
Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.

### BLACKLIST NOT LEGALIZED.

Some labor papers, some union men and a great many people seem to be under the erroneous opinion that a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court has legalized the so-called black list. We believe they are mistaken. The decision which caused the misunderstanding is the one where the court declared the law preventing a firm or corporation from discharging a man because he belongs to a union to be unconstitutional and void. This decision by no means holds that employers can blacklist anybody. To do so would be criminal conspiracy and come under the same law that the recent Hatters' decision did. Some labor men have said they are pleased with the decision and base their reason on the following grounds: Holding that if the law prevented a firm from discharging a man because he belonged to a union that under the same law or the law of equity a union could not strike or refuse to work with a man because he did not belong to the union. And they argue further that it is a standoff with the advantage, if any, on the side of the union.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

Police Magistrate Williams at Vancouver imposed fines of \$500 each on eighteen Hindoos who recently arrived in British Columbia, and who were unable to pass the educational test provided in the Provincial Government's new Natal Immigration Act.

It is reported that nearly one-half of the 4,000 to 5,000 diamond-cutters of Antwerp were thrown out of work through the failure of orders from the United States on account of the financial crisis.

## Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

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**ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.**

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met at 10 Turk Street, on the 21st inst., and was called to order at 8:20 p. m., by the President, O. A. Tveitmo.

On roll call the Secretary was directed to notify all absentees in accordance with the rules governing the work of the Executive Board.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Librarian, Department of Commerce and Labor, acknowledging receipt of League's publications; filed. From Professor Paul R. Morrow, Morganstown, West Va., acknowledging receipt of material on Japanese immigration, received and filed. From U. S. Senator Geo. C. Perkins, acknowledging receipt of Memorial to Congress relative to Exclusion of Orientals, and advising that he would submit the same to the Senate of the United States; received and filed. A large number of letters from the States of Wisconsin, Washington and Illinois, requesting information and leaflets of the League; received and acknowledged. From the *Arizona Mining Review* and the *Weekly News-Herald*, of Prescott, Arizona, asking to be placed upon the mailing list; received and request complied with. From Delegate Frank McGowan, advising of a monster mass meeting which was held on the 13th inst. in the city of Eureka, Humboldt County, which was presided over by Mayor H. L. Ricks, of that city, and addressed by some of the most prominent citizens of that vicinity. The Hon. G. W. Hunter, many years Superior Judge of that county, Mr. McGowan and Mr. Joseph Bredsteen being among the speakers. Delegate McGowan requested that proper information and material be sent to the city of Eureka, with a view of effecting permanent organization in that locality. On motion, the communication was received, a vote of appreciation and thanks tendered the Delegate for his interest in the movement, and his recommendations unanimously concurred in.

From Bookbinders, Felt and Composition Roofers, Janitors, Bridgemen, Blacksmiths, Lumbermen and Carpet Mechanics of San Francisco, Machinists of Vallejo, Carpenters of Monterey, submitting their regular monthly contributions and pledging continued support to the League; received and, on motion, acknowledged.

BILLS—The following bills were audited and ordered paid:

Jas. D. Grahame, salary.....	\$15.00
T. McCarthy, salary .....	15.00
A. E. Yoell, salary .....	35.00
Postage .....	4.80
Jas. D. Grahame, expenses as representative of the League to Convention of Jr. O. U. A. M., at Stockton, Cal.....	15.00

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported all routine work attended to, the answering of all requests for information and the sending out of a large number of the League's publications. The report was, on motion, received.

COMMITTEES—All standing committees reported progress.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The Volunteer Committee—men who have been visiting non-affiliated and non-contributing bodies, submitted a partial report; on motion, it was duly ordered that the Secretary notify the same of a general meeting of the Committee for next Thursday evening.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO CONVENTION OF JR. O. U. A. M.—Delegate Grahame, who was authorized to investigate conditions in Stockton while attending the convention of the Jr. O. U. A. M., reported that everything was favorable for the organization of a branch league, and recommended that Messrs. Barnhard and McCaughey be communicated with and authorized to issue a call for delegates to be sent to a meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch League in San Joaquin County.

The Delegate further reported that he had addressed the State Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. in session at Stockton and his remarks had been well received, and that a resolution had been adopted recommend-

ing and advising the subordinate councils to give moral and financial support to the Asiatic Exclusion League and to the committee appointed by the State Council. The delegate's address was published in full in the *Stockton Record* of March 18th, and the *Stockton Independent* complimented our representative, saying that his address throughout was scholarly and exceptionally well received by the members of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

The report was, on motion, received, and a vote of appreciation and thanks tendered the delegate for the able manner in which he presented the work of the league to the convention, and the report ordered submitted to the next general meeting of the League.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion, the Secretary was directed to communicate with Commissioner General Frank P. Sargent, asking if his address, on the Oriental problem, as quoted by the *Boston Herald* of February 15th was correct.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed to invite speakers for the next general meeting, and the Secretary was directed to send out invitations to the following named gentlemen: Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Hon. Jas. G. Maguire, Hon. Geo. A. Knight and Hon. A. Caminetti.

The following organizations contributed during the week:

Bookbinders, No. 31.....	\$2.20
Machinists, No. 252, Vallejo.....	7.83
Felt and Composition Roofers.....	5.00
Janitors .....	1.50
B. & S. Iron Workers, No. 31.....	2.00
Blacksmiths, No. 316.....	2.50
Longshore Lumbermen .....	9.00
Carpet Mechanics .....	8.95
Carpenters, No. 1451.....	.64

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

**NOTICE**

Contributions for the month of March are now due and payable at the offices of the League, 10 Turk Street.

**GENERAL MEETING**

The next general meeting of the League will take place on Sunday, April 12th, 1908, Council Hall, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Delegates are earnestly requested to attend. All interested friends are cordially invited.

The Labor Department of the British government reports that the number of trade unions known to be in existence in the United Kingdom was 1,161, with a total membership of 2,106,283. This membership was the highest on record, and shows an increase of 10.1 per cent compared with 1905. The miners, textile workers and railway employees led in the increases while the building trades decreased. The number of female members of trade unions rose from 125,142 at the end of 1904 to 135,477 in 1905 and 162,453 in 1906, an increase of 29.8 per cent in two years. During the last ten years \$85,222,150 has been spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount about \$18,852,800, or 22.1 per cent, has been spent on unemployed benefits; \$11,411,950, or 13.4 per cent, on strike benefits; and \$36,197,000, or 42.5 per cent, or other benefits (principally sick, accident, superannuation and funeral benefits); the remaining \$18,760,400, or 22.0 per cent, having been used in the payment of working and miscellaneous expenses.

The Federated Club Women of Colorado have found a way to nullify the ill effects of a recent Supreme Court decision in that State. The court had declared the law unconstitutional which established eight hours as the maximum day's work for women and girls. This decision was a great disappointment to those who had worked so valiantly for the establishment of this necessary enactment. But they were not dismayed. Being animated by the "patient discontent" which is never satisfied until the right triumphs, they made it plain, in various ways, that they would patronize the laundries that took the best care of their women employees, and behold! the laundries have begun to come to time!—*Retail Clerks' Advocate*.

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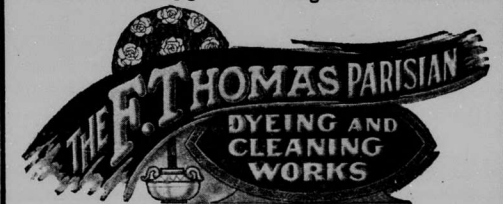
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# LABOR CLARION

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## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Last Wednesday President Roosevelt sent to Congress the special message which the Washington correspondents had reported to be in preparation soon after the Supreme Court launched its broadside of decisions adverse to organized labor. As foreshadowed in these reports, the President makes important recommendations on matters affecting organized labor. He desires the enactment of a child labor bill, employers' liability bill, liability law affecting government employees, legislation relating to the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, and amendment of the anti-trust law. In relation to those subjects the President says, in part:

"\* \* \* Child labor should be prohibited throughout the nation. At least a model child labor bill should be passed for the District of Columbia. It is unfortunate that in the one place solely dependent upon Congress for its legislation there should be no law whatever to protect children by forbidding or regulating their labor.

"I renew my recommendation for the immediate re-enactment of an employer's liability law, drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Within the limits indicated by the court the law should be made thorough and comprehensive and the protection it affords should embrace every class of employee to which the power of the Congress can extend.

"In addition to a liability law protecting the employees of common carriers the Government should show its good faith by enacting a further law giving compensation to its own employees for injury or death incurred in its service. It is a reproach to us as a nation that in both Federal and State legislation we have afforded less protection to public and private employees than any other industrial country of the world.

"I also urge that action be taken along the line of the recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. No temporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say not to exceed a week or thereabouts from the date when the order was issued.

"It is worth while considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction except when the contempt is committed in the presence of the court or in other cases of urgency.

"\* \* \* In addition to the reasons I have already urged on your attention, it has now become important that there should be an amendment of the anti-trust law because of the uncertainty as to how this law affects combinations among laboring men and farmers if the combination has any tendency to restrict interstate commerce. All of these combinations, if and while existing for and engaged in the promotion of innocent and proper purposes should be recognized as legal. As I have repeatedly pointed out, this anti-trust law was a most unwisely drawn statute. It was perhaps inevitable that in feeling after the right remedy the first attempts to provide such should be crude; and it was absolutely imperative that some legislation should be passed to control in the interest of the public the business of the enormous aggregations of corporate wealth that are so marked a feature of the modern industrial world.

"But the present anti-trust law in its construction and working has exemplified only too well the kind of legislation which, under the guise of being thorough-going, is drawn up in such sweeping form as to become either ineffective or else mischievous."

It is evident that the President realizes that his party is doomed to defeat in November if remedial legislation affecting the working people is not enacted by this Congress. That other leaders of the

dominant party share this view is not so certain—in fact, at this time it appears that some of the Senate and House leaders of the Republican party are strongly inclined to ignore Roosevelt's recommendations.

The Democratic minority, through the House leader, Representative John Sharp Williams, has announced its approval of several of the most important measures that organized labor is contending for, and Williams has declared that he will, if possible, force the majority to go on record during the present session of Congress.

The situation is a serious one for the workers and will undoubtedly require determined and united action at the polls in November if satisfactory legislation is not enacted meanwhile.

## ANALYSIS OF THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

(Continued from Page One)

or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States."

Section 7 provides that "any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this Act, may sue therefor in any District Court of the United States \* \* \* without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover three-fold the damages by him sustained, and the cost of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

Section 8 provides that the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of the United States, or the laws of any of the territories, the laws of any State, or the laws of any foreign country."

It will be seen from the foregoing analysis that the law carries three different penalties: first, under the criminal law, by indictment and trial by jury; second, under the equity power, by injunctions and punishment for contempt of court; third, by civil process, under which damages may be collected, assessed by a jury and trebled by the court, including the cost of suit and attorney's fee.

To employ the equity power to enforce statute law is to abolish in that instant trial by jury, and indicates that the legislators had no confidence that a jury would convict.

If the association cannot meet the judgment for damages, in the case of voluntary associations, which include practically all trades unions, the property of the individual members may be levied on, and, at the commencement of any suit, all moneys in bank or other property subject to removal and hiding may be attached. This is the process now in operation against the United Hatters. The only ray of hope is that, under the common law process the jury may refuse to convict, or refuse to find for the plaintiff. Since the decision in the hatters' case, seventy-five labor men, being the delegates to the Dock and Cotton Workers' Council of New Orleans, La., have been indicted under this law. We quote from a letter written by Geo. C. Bodine, attorney at law, now resident in that city:

"The indictment arose out of trouble on board the Norwegian fruit steamer *Habil*. This vessel is controlled and, in fact, really owned by Cefalu & Co., of this city. They and Vacaro Bros. are fighting the fruit trust, the United Fruit Company. None of the unions have much trouble with the United Fruit Company's vessels, but the few boats outside of the trust are continually trying to save a penny whenever they can, and we have to watch them all the time, as they ring in scabs whenever they can. At the time in question the *Habil* took advantage. \* \* \* and loaded with scab longshoremen. When she got ready to coal, the Dock and Cottonmen's Council ordered the negro coal heavers to refuse to coal her; this they did, and the vessel was held up for three days unable to get a ton of coal on board. Then the owners surrendered, and signed a 'three years' agreement with the unions. She then coaled and departed.

"After the vessel got away her owners brought an action in the Federal Court to annul their agree-

ment with the longshoremen on the ground that it was made under duress, and, under the interpretation put on the Sherman Act by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Danbury hatters' case, the Federal Grand Jury here returned a true bill against every member of and delegate to the Dock and Cottonmen's Council on the ground that they were guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of foreign commerce. \* \* \*

"And again, to my mind it is an attempt to further extend the Supreme Court decision interpreting the Sherman Act, and I understand that the indictment will be fought along that line; that is, that the coal wheelers, having an individual right to quit work whenever they wanted to, the Council had the same right to order them to quit whenever it saw fit, that the employers had the right to employ other labor in the places of the men who quit; and, that, unless there was a conspiracy to prevent the employers getting other labor, no indictment will lie.

"In this case there was no violence and no conspiracy can be shown beyond the simple proposition that the Council ordered the men out, which I understand will be admitted."

If these men can be convicted, and they probably will, if not for conspiracy then for having entered into "contract or combination in the form of a trust, or otherwise," then this act forbids quitting work in combination, if such quitting work will in any way hinder or restrict commerce or trade; that is, as long as any part of such trade or commerce is with another State, a territory or any foreign country. This law was labelled "the anti-trust law"; as a matter of fact it is more an anti-combination law. It has repeatedly been held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, not only as applied to combinations of laborers, acting for laborers, but as applying to combinations of capitalists. It is in reality a resurrection of the anti-combination laws enacted in Rome at the time of Julius Caesar, and is in a class with the legislation which destroyed the guilds during the Middle Ages.

Workingmen, organized, or otherwise, should, however, not be discouraged. Laws that Congress can enact, Congress can also repeal or amend, and a wiser statesmanship than that which enacted this law eighteen years ago will realize that the trust is an industrial force and that the best remedy must and will be found in the industrial field.

Against the dangerous powers of the nobles, wise men of Europe, during the Middle Ages, nursed the free cities and the guilds, against the free cities grown too powerful they raised the power of the whole people.

It would seem reasonable that against the power of massed capital such power as may be found in organizations of men, as men, might well be used to advantage. With the land monopolized and the instruments of production and transportation grown so expensive that they can be owned and controlled only by the very rich as individuals, or by combinations of capitalists, the owners of such instruments will be masters, not only industrially, but politically, nay, over life and death; unless the individual freedom of men, as men, is so protected that he may combine with others in his own interest and for the protection of individual liberty and of democratic institutions.

As conditions now stand the worker is without tools and, usually without land. His inherent necessities compel him to seek employment in order that he may live. Capitalists in possession of the land and the tools of production need the workers to make the former profitable. Surely, the inherent necessity of the worker may be trusted to induce him to labor on conditions that will enable him to live and reproduce his species. There is no need, and no wisdom, in converting the law into a lasso with which the workers may be caught, led to the employer and made to labor against his will.

Judge Caldwell, in his dissenting opinion in the *Oxley Stave Co. vs. Coopers' Union*, truly says:

"The only weapon of defense the laborers can appeal to is the strike or the boycott, or both. \* \* \* If these weapons are withheld from them, then, indeed, are they left naked to their enemies. One class of men cannot rely for protection and the maintenance of their rights upon the justice and



benevolence of another class who would reap profit from their oppression. They must be in a position to compel respect, and make it to be the interest of their adversary to grant their reasonable and just demands. Laborers can only do this by making common cause—by organization and collective action."

It is the belief of your committee that proper legislation can be had, but only from a Congress friendly to human liberty, and prepared to guard the same against dangers inhering in modern industrial conditions.

It seems that a complete remedy would lie in directing the law and its penalties against monopoly, or attempted monopoly, in the products of labor and in natural products, leaving men to combine in resistance to conditions which threaten their freedom as men. It is clear that legislation must be had, if individual freedom and democratic institutions are to be preserved. All other questions dwindle into insignificance, and, paraphrasing the Bible your committee would say:

"Seek ye—first freedom—and all these things shall be given unto ye."

There must be a proper amending of this law, or an absolute repeal, and in addition thereto, such legislation regarding the use of injunctions as shall prevent government by equity—(personal, autocratic, government), from invading the field of government by law and destroying personal liberty. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW FURUSETH,  
JNO. W. SWEENEY,  
J. J. O'NEILL,  
WILL J. FRENCH,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,  
Committee.

#### IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the Iron Trades Council was called to order on the 24th inst. at 8 p. m., J. W. Sweeney in the chair; 17 delegates present. Minutes of the last regular meeting were approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 3167, for I. C. Johnson and C. Bergevin, vice T. Dickson and G. Furey; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316, ratifying constitution and by-laws.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—No particular change except Blacksmiths, Pattern Makers and I. A. of M., No. 715, improving.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Committee appointed to visit President of the Building Trades Council reported they could not get any definite satisfaction. Committee to visit Board of Health reported that question had not been brought up yet but were in readiness as soon as they were notified.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Regarding constitution and by-laws, there being 11 organizations ratifying same, a motion was made and carried adopting them. Regarding amendment offered by I. A. of M., No. 284, amending Art III, Sec. 3. of by-laws, by adding after the word "affirmative," "such vote shall be final." On motion amendment was adopted. On motion the constitution and by-laws were adopted as a whole as amended.

NEW BUSINESS—A communication from Costello and Costello was read with regard to the protracted delay that prevails in all personal injury cases handled in the Superior Courts. Moved that committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with committee of San Francisco Labor Council to try and correct evils mentioned in the communication; carried. Delegates Nolan, Reardon and Sandeman were appointed.

RECEIPTS—Blacksmiths, No. 100, \$6; I. A. of Machinists, No. 68, \$2; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$2. Total, \$10.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m. G. SANDEMAN, Secy.

D. J. Murray, Business Agent of the Butchers' Union, who has been suffering from pneumonia for several weeks, is reported to be convalescent, and will resume his duties next week.

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

#### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

At the Chamber of Commerce reception to D. O. Mills, the capitalist, last Wednesday, the guest delivered an address of appreciation for the hospitality shown, of encouragement for the city builders, and particular stress was laid upon the necessity of capital and labor working harmoniously. Mr. Mills said: "Every workman has a right, equally with every capitalist, to an open market—a right to the open shop. A government that does not secure this is a false pretense and is not worth what it costs."

The sentiment expressed in the first sentence is not new. We have heard it time and again under different guises. It is customary for gentlemen with well-filled pockets to pull the eagle's tail feathers in the quest for liberty with a capital "L." The argument advanced is the old one of individual rights, so-called. It is opposed to the modern idea of community rights. The first deals exclusively with the somewhat natural wish of man to do as he likes under all circumstances; the latter treats the individual as a part of the whole, and believes that the majority has prior claims in many respects. The "open market" for the business man is almost as much a misnomer as the "open shop" for the mechanic. The former is hedged in in various ways. He runs up against rebates, the card system, his supplies are likely to be cut off, he is undersold to close him out of business, and he is obliged to meet combinations innumerable. Let him start to sell oil in opposition to John D. Rockefeller, or sugar, or start a newspaper, or do anything on a scale requiring the use of money, and he will soon ascertain that the "open market" is sometimes closed.

The trade unionist contends that the day of the individual has, to some extent, passed. He sees that it is impossible to make headway in life while the rate of wage is fixed by what the cheapest man will work for, or while the hours of labor are determined by the ability to get the most out of the available twenty-four. The unionist has obligations to meet, just like the capitalist. He has his wife and children to support. Money is needed to buy books and food and pay rent and live as the present-day civilization demands. It is fair to say that when the mechanic has done this for his working life that he will be without funds sufficient to stay at the Fairmont or ride about the country in his private touring car. These facts should be looked squarely in the face. Nine-tenths of those who work for wages live from hand to mouth. Sickness, family requirements, perhaps the purchase of a little home, out-of-work spells, and other drawbacks to accumulation, prevent people preparing very elaborately for the "rainy day." The union does what it can to assist in securing compensation for toil sufficient to supply the needs of its members for the working time of life, and enables a few hours to be spent in relaxation or self-improvement. In days gone by, people used to work from sunrise to sundown, and history does not show that civilization made any very great progress while this condition existed. Shortly prior to the fire of 1906, in an address delivered before an audience of wealthy men in the Palace Hotel, Henry Weinstock said that the eight-hour day was largely responsible for the position the American people hold among the nations. He wasn't talking for applause (probably he received none), but he was calling attention to a self-evident fact, a fact for which we have to thank the trade union, whether we like it or not. The "open shop" stands for the open shop in more ways than one, and it offers absolutely no protection to the worker. The "union shop" does.

It may seem harsh to disagree with Mr. Mills, but it takes more than the mere assertion to prove that the Government is a false pretense or that it is not worth what it costs. If we have to reverse the position by admitting the right of the individual to be a law unto himself, regardless of the way his interests are inter-twined with those of his fellows,

then surely the superior rights of the mass of citizens and those dependent on them will receive a set-back. A question of this nature ought to be viewed from the broadest possible stand, for the home and all that pertains to that bulwark of Americanism is concerned in the controversy between the "union" and the "open" shops.

\* \* \*

Some remarkable utterances are committed to paper about San Francisco, its people and their ways. Here is a sample. In the *Strathern Herald* (Scotland) there appeared a letter a few months ago written by a Scotchman resident in San Francisco. It was written to a friend, and purported to tell all about labor conditions here. The receiver turned it over to the *Herald*. The letter dealt exclusively with conditions in the building trades. Readers were informed that trade was not good, despite what might appear in the press of the world. The unions are held accountable for everything and a little more, and one paragraph contains these sentences: "You can understand that there is no limit to the unions when I mention that in the building branch no man is allowed to join unless he is a member of a church or a Christian Endeavor Society. In this branch there is therefore no chance for the non-church goer." The foregoing specimen is certainly deserving of a place in the gallery of famous manuscripts. It shows the manipulation of a head too large for a comparatively small country like America! The worst of it is that you can induce some people to believe nearly everything they read or hear, and doubtless many a faithful adherent of the kirks of bonnie Scotia are looking forward to the day when they can step inside the confines of the City and County of San Francisco and avail themselves of the wages so much in excess of their fondest dreams, for they will, perhaps, be able to fulfill the requirement laid down in the gentleman's letter. However that may be, it is safe to surmise that the great bulk of the readers of the screed realize fully that their fellow-countryman was possibly not under the influence of church surroundings when he sat down to write home. The trouble is that a communication of this sort is liable to be copied in other papers, and in that way give opportunity to those with a desire to say mean things to add to this city's burdens.

If any of the readers of these "Notes" want to be assured about the necessity of joining a church or Christian Endeavor organization before applying for work in the building trades industry, the opinion is ventured, after calm and mature deliberation, that it is probably not so.

#### THE MARKET STREET BANK.

Elsewhere in the *LABOR CLARION* the management of the recently suspended Market Street Bank announce a plan for the rehabilitation of the institution through the issuance to the depositors of bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and secured by the combined assets of the bank and a securities company having a capital of \$1,000,000. The bank's liabilities do not exceed \$1,000,000, hence it would appear that with assets in excess of that sum and the backing of the securities company that the bonds are amply secured. It is the purpose of the present management to prevent, if possible, the appointment of a receiver, and this is possible only through the co-operation of the depositors and their acceptance of the bond proposition. A receivership would eat up a great portion of the bank's assets, and it would appear to be wise, under the circumstances, for the depositors to subscribe for the bonds and permit the bank to resume business. It is reported that people representing over 50 per cent of the deposits have already accepted the bond proposition.

Sixty boy employes of the Fresh Food and Ice Company, Sydney, Australia, went on strike recently for better wages, and won them.



## PUBLIC RIGHTS IN DANGER.

The *Coast Seamen's Journal* comments as follows on the report of the special committee of the Labor Council appointed to consider the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Loewe vs. United Hatters*:

The report of the special committee appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council to consider the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Hatters'* case should be read, studied and acted upon by every citizen who fully appreciates the value of personal liberty as the most important element in the structure of free society. The situation created by that decision is certain, sooner or later, to compel action, the nature and effect of which will be determined by the extent to which the situation itself is understood by the public.

The certainty that measures of some kind will be taken emphasizes the need of thorough understanding on the subject, in order to avoid the danger of legislation which, whether well-intentioned or not, may aggravate the trouble rather than cure it. Already, reports from Washington indicate a disposition in certain influential quarters to hasten the passage by congress of bills which will take the sting out of the recent "anti-labor" decisions of the Supreme Court. It may be safely assumed that any legislation thus enacted will be in the nature of a compromise with the principles at stake, and therefore worse than no legislation at all. Better a principle contended for than a principle compromised with. The *Journal* publishes the report of the Labor Council's committee in this issue, with the view of directing the reader's attention to the principles involved, thus aiding in the creation of a public sentiment which shall stand for the maintenance of principle and against any and all compromises.

The point of most importance in the committee's analysis of the decision in the *Hatters'* case is that which shows that the Sherman anti-trust act does actually apply to the trade union. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed upon this score, and whatever the grounds upon which that difference has been maintained, the United Hatters of North America has now been declared to be "a combination in restraint of trade or commerce," and therefore an illegal combination in the eye of the anti-trust law. The decision thus directed against the Hatters can be applied with equal reason to every other labor organization. As the committee points out, the Sherman Act is not so much an anti-trust, as an anti-combination measure. The act applies not merely to every trust, but to "every combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise." The scope of the act is widened, if possible, by the court's definition of interstate commerce, the practical effect of which is to include in that term every product which may in "the course of business" be shipped from one State or Territory to another, from the very beginning of work upon it until it is actually consumed. So long as this definition stands few, if any, labor organizations can hope to be exempt from the penalties of interference with interstate commerce. Accordingly, the parallel drawn by the committee between the Sherman Act and the laws which prohibited or destroyed the labor organizations of other times seems to be fully justified by the facts.

The penalties provided by the Sherman Act are hardly less drastic or less effective for the purpose of destroying the labor organizations than are the terms of the act itself. Not only are the unions liable in damages to three times the amount of the injury suffered, but, in event of the inability of the union to pay damages, the individual members are liable to the full extent of their private possessions. This, of course, is merely another way of confiscating the unions' funds, for the benefit not of the State or the King, but of the employer.

The features thus presented, serious as these are, by no means exhaust the probabilities clearly involved in the Supreme Court's decision. The shaft

aimed at the labor movement will, unless arrested in its flight, "find mark the archer little meant," or at any rate, which the public may not as yet anticipate. Intelligent men everywhere recognize in the labor movement an institution of the highest value, and would regret its destruction. However, the greatest mistake that could be made in the present circumstances would be to assume that the labor movement alone is involved in the Supreme Court's decision. Translated into terms of ordinary use and understanding, the decision against the Hatters is a decision against free press, free speech and trial by jury, those "palladiums of our liberties" which are the common heritage of all, and which can not be denied in one quarter without being endangered in every other quarter.

Public opinion on the decision in the *Hatters'* case, to be effective in securing an adequate remedy for the dangers thereby created, must be based upon an appreciation of public danger, not upon mere sympathy for the other fellow's ox.

## COMMISSION TO PREVENT STRIKES.

A labor bill of exceptional importance has been reported to Congress. It is claimed for the bill that it will prevent disastrous labor strikes. Representative Townsend, of Michigan, introduced the bill originally and the Committee on Interstate Commerce has held extended hearings upon it. It is the intention of the Republicans of the House to make it a party measure, and they predict that it will be used with effect in the next presidential campaign.

The plan decided upon to solve the strike question is the appointment by the President in his discretion when occasion requires of a commission of not more than seven members to investigate labor troubles. The commission is to have the power of summoning witnesses, examining books, compelling testimony and punishing contempt. Publicity is the keynote of the plan. The commission is to report to the President and the report is to be submitted to Congress and made public. The theory of the bill is that neither capital nor labor can defy public sentiment, and that when the facts involved in labor troubles are ascertained and published the party in error will speedily yield.

Members of the committee assert that they have discovered that the anthracite coal railroads have accumulated vast stores of coal preparatory to forcing a strike, and that it was planned to precipitate trouble to force up the price of coal. They say that their discovery, which has hastened action upon the bill, will prevent a repetition of the events of several years ago, when the price of coal exceeded \$20 a ton.

## UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.  
Economy.  
Home Pattern Co.  
Paris Modes.  
Pictorial Review.  
Independent Peerless.  
Union Dime.

After an experience of over 20 years with paper patterns, we dropped those made by the pattern trust and now offer the **PEERLESS PATTERNS** as the newest, up-to-date and most perfect fitting. Use the Peerless once and you will always use it. J. W. Evans, agt., 1658 O'Farrell st., nr. Fillmore. \*\*

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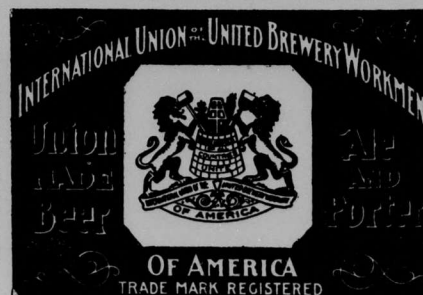
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# The Market Street Bank

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS

**COR. SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS**

## Announcement by the Directors of the Market Street Bank

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are glad to be able to announce that we have made arrangements to protect all the Depositors.

In order to avoid the large expenses of a Receivership and to conserve the assets of the Bank and to pay the Depositors as soon as possible in full, plans have been perfected between the Bank and a Securities Company as follows:

The Market Street Securities Company with a fully described Capital Stock of \$1,000,000 will issue Bonds, in denominations of Ten Dollars and upwards, with 5 per cent interest bearing coupons attached; these Bonds will be secured by and be a first charge and lien upon all the assets of the Market Street Bank (which are ample to pay all depositors in full) and also the assets of the Market Street Securities Company, both including the following:

a	Promissory notes secured by deeds of trust on San Francisco improved real estate for an amount in excess of \$ 500,000	
b	Promissory notes secured by deeds of trust on Oakland and other real property in counties bordering San Francisco Bay for an amount in excess of.....	300,000
c	Bonds and other assets of the Market Street Bank for a value in excess of .....	150,000
d	Bonds and Stock deposited by the Directors and Shareholders of the Market Street Bank of an estimated value of .....	1,225,000
e	Paid up Capital Stock and Surplus of the Market Street Bank, the sum of which is in excess of .....	135,000
	Total security .....	\$2,310,000

As all the liabilities of the Market Street Bank amount to \$1,000,000 in round numbers, the total issue of Bonds will not exceed that amount.

You are entitled to an allotment of such Bonds in the amount of your Deposit with interest thereon.

This plan, which is the same used successfully in the case of the other banks, without the loss of a cent to their depositors, is the result of careful investigation and consideration and presents the best possible means of protecting all parties and avoiding the necessity of the Bank passing into the hands of a Receiver at an enormous cost to the Depositors. It is hoped that you will avail yourself of this offer immediately as the time is extremely limited within which action can be taken and prompt attention is absolutely essential.

Now it is for you to decide whether you want Bonds or a Receiver. If you take the Bonds we shall resume business at once and it will enable us to cash your Bonds at par as fast as we can realize on the securities without loss to you. Please sign and return enclosed Postal Card or call at the Bank, which will be kept open next week from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily for the purpose of giving out the Bonds.

Yours truly,

**THE MARKET STREET BANK,**

By A. F. Martel, President.



**BUILDING TRADES SECTION, A. F. OF L.**

The Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution recommending "that a Department of Building Trades be created, composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L., and be given autonomy over the Building Trades, with authority to issue charters to local Building Trades sections, said sections to be affiliated with the central bodies in same localities of the A. F. of L."

In accordance with this resolution, delegates from nineteen building trades unions met in Washington, D. C., last month and perfected an organization. The trades represented, together with the number of delegates, were as follows:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters, 7; Amalgamated Carpenters, 2; Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, 5; U. A. of Plumbers, 4; Hodcarriers and Building Laborers, 3; Composition Roofers, 1; Engineers (Hoisting), 2; Cement Workers, 2; Lathers, 2; Granite Cutters, 3; Elevator Constructors, 1; Tile Layers, 1; Slate Roofers, 1; Electrical Workers, 4; Steamfitters Int., 2; Tanners and Sheet Metal Workers, 3; Stone Cutters, 1; Structural Iron Workers, 3; Marble Workers, 1.

The following officers were elected: President, Kirby, Carpenters; First Vice-President, Hedrick, Painters; Second Vice-President, Harrahan, Engineers; Third Vice-President, Ryan, Structural Iron Workers; Fourth Vice-President, McSorley, Lathers; Fifth Vice-President, Leps, Tile Layers; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Spencer, Plumbers.

A charter will be issued to the Building Trades Department by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. after that body has passed on the laws adopted by the convention.

Denver was selected as the next convention city.

Following are the principal laws adopted by the convention:

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of national and international building trades organizations recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to national and international building trades organizations, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed with the building industry, either in erection, repair or alteration.

Sec. 2. The object of this body shall be the encouragement of formation of local organizations of building tradesmen and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several locals of this department as may advance the interest and welfare of the building industry, to adjust trade disputes along practical lines, as they arise from time to time, and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employe, and to issue charters to state and local building trade councils.

The latter portion of this section, empowering the department to issue charters to state and local building trades councils, caused considerable discussion, President Gompers of the A. F. of L. participating. It was referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Sec. 3. Recognizing the justice of local trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them and to which they are justly entitled.

Sec. 4. The annual convention of this department shall be held one week after the adjournment of the A. F. of L. convention. Special convention may be called by the President should a majority of the affiliated national or international organizations so request.

Sec. 7. No organization that has seceded or has been expelled or suspended by this department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization connected therewith, or

any local that refuses to join the national or international organization of that trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this organization or in any local or state council under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 8. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose national or international organization is not affiliated with this department.

Sec. 9. The officers of this department shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, those officers to constitute the Executive Council, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 12. The terms of the officers of this department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 13. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices at the headquarters of the A. F. of L., in the city of Washington, D. C., for the transaction of business of the organization.

Sec. 14. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 20. The revenue for the support of this department shall be derived from an initiation fee of the national and international unions of \$100.00 each, the sale of supplies and by a per capita tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national or international organizations, the sale of supplies to local and state councils and charter fees to local and state councils, the cost of same to be \$10 to each organization.

Sec. 21. The President shall receive a compensation of \$2,200 per year.

Sec. 22. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation the salary of \$2,000 per year.

Sec. 23. The Executive Council shall receive for each meeting and for all other work required of them and done under orders of the President a compensation of \$5.00 per day.

Sec. 24. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed \$4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 25. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the Executive Board same must be approved by the following convention. No encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

Sec. 26. On receipt of a claim of jurisdiction the Secretary-Treasurer shall send a copy of same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within 90 days and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this department for a decision and this award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations.

Sec. 28. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three national or international unions at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee, etc.

Sec. 31. None other than members of bona fide trade unions shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein except by two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 23. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention except upon a recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered when the parties thereto have not previously held

**Orpheum** Ellis Street, near Fillmore  
Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building  
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MATINEE EVERY DAY.

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CHAS. E. EVANS & CO., in "It's Up to You, William;" THREE SISTERS MACARTE; FREDERICK BROS. AND BURNS; DAISY HARCOURT; MR. AND MRS. HARRY CLARKE; BROWN AND NEV-ARRO; BERTHA PERTINA. New Orpheum Motion Pictures. Last week and great laughing hit of MASTER GABRIEL AND CO., in "Auntie's Visit."

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STAMPED SHOES at prices that  
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a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Sec. 36. Where three or more local unions of the affiliated trades exist in any locality, they shall, when called upon by the department, be instructed by their respective national or international organizations to form a local building trades council of this department, and the locals thereof when chartered must be governed in accordance with the laws of this department.

Sec. 37. Each organization affiliated with a local council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local or State organization which fails to refuse to discipline its members for violation of the working rules of the councils shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the Secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the Secretary-Treasurer of this department, who shall notify the national or international organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should the national or international refuse or neglect to do so within 60 days, the Secretary-Treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the Executive Council at its next regular meeting or special meeting, who shall take such action as, in their judgment, the evidence in the case warrants, which action shall remain in full force until the next convention. Provided, however, no local organization shall be required to violate any written agreement now in force with its employers, but when said agreements terminate new ones shall not be entered into containing a clause which prevents any local organization from obeying the laws of the department.

Sec. 40. Each local council shall establish an Executive Board composed of the President and Secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization.

Sec. 52. No local council shall reject an application of membership by a local union chartered by a national or international organization affiliated with this department. The eligibility of all delegates whose credentials have been presented to the local councils shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its laws. This department grants full autonomy to all local councils in the government of their local affairs in conformity with the laws of this department.

Sec. 53. All demands for increased wages or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a local union or unions of any organization affiliated with this department be allowed to inaugurate a strike without the local council's consent.

The *American Federationist* was on motion declared the official organ of this department.

The metal trades have formed a similar federation recently launched by the building trades in Washington. Representatives of the machinists, molders, patternmakers, blacksmiths, boilermakers and shipbuilders, electrical workers, foundry laborers, metal polishers and brassworkers, stove mounters, engineers, firemen, and steamfitters, met in Cincinnati and organized the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Local metal trades councils will be chartered, but they must be subordinate to the general city central body. Efforts will be made to amicably adjust all trade jurisdictional disputes, and the policy will be to have all local agreements with employers terminate the same date. Another conference will be held in Cincinnati, June 15, for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

Fifteen hundred machinists, boilermakers and members of kindred trades working in the Denver and Rio Grande shops went on strike on March 16 in response to an order issued by W. J. McQueeney, representing the machinists' national organization, after a final conference at which Manager A. C. Ridgway of the railroad refused any concessions.

## THE MISSION OF THE LABOR UNION.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL IN "THE CARPENTER."

Fraternity is the bond that constitutes the strength of all organized institutions. The value of co-operative effort has been so thoroughly tested, and has proven so effective that it is no longer an experiment. Federation has become a fact as well as a fashion, and through its reality organizations' mission has made itself evident to the world. To keep pace with a fast age, individual strength proving inadequate, became merged in corporation. Thus federation was at first a result of progress, but with time, its championship of the weak and helpless victims of cruel circumstances has established its mission as an element of progress tending toward still higher results for the future.

The labor union and its mission, as they really exist and as they have been so often grossly misrepresented, are now familiar subjects all over the country. No other combination of forces in any line of activity has received so much comment and criticism by the world at large as the labor union. But the antagonism its very existence aroused proves a help rather than a hindrance to the movement. Through the agitation of its enemies, the labor union received all the advertisement necessary to cause thinking minds to study and investigate organized labor and its motives. Its mission of mercy being rightly understood, it gradually won the sympathy and respect of the general public. Many individuals, as well as other institutions striving for better conditions and the uplift of the people, now extend their cordial support and invite fraternal relations in the mutual struggle for the masses.

The church and labor are laying aside unjust suspicions of each other's motives, and are drawing nearer together in their efforts for the common good. The evident impulse toward higher things has inevitably attracted to the labor union the approval of the best and noblest minds of the age. Christianity is said to be the only abiding institution. What has made it so? A devoted spirit of brotherly love is the fundamental principle of Christianity that has made it abiding. The same spirit of brotherhood animates the labor union, and so long as it faithfully fulfills its mission of love to humanity, so long will the world need the labor union and so long will it exist. The church and labor are closely allied, and the sooner that both realize that organization for the good of souls—and organization for temporal welfare should stand together for humanity—the sooner they will know that co-operation is essential for mutual success. More and more the denominational prejudices of churches are yielding before the might of federation. Their differences of opinion on theological subjects are forgotten or forgiven in the larger plan of concerted action for the greatest good for the greatest number. In sum and substance organized labor has a similar object. Then, shall the labor union be backward in meeting halfway the fraternal hand wherever outstretched in fellow feeling for the cause of humanity? Rather, the altruistic movement in economic endeavors has served to spread Christian principles and ideals among all industrial life. Improvement for the people is the mission of the labor union. Church and labor cannot consistently be hostile to each other.

"Love is the fulfilling of the law," and the soul of fraternity is immortal, be it found in the United Brotherhood of the labor union or in the religious form of church fellowship. The labor union must live to fill its appointed mission, but it is with all mortal institutions as with their promoters. They serve their age and generation in their own peculiar capacities, and when their work is done, pass away to oblivion. In this age of hurry, rush and gush, for those interested in organized labor, the time seems all too short for the work that must be done ere the mission of the labor union be fully accomplished.

Before we finish what's begun  
We note the setting of the sun.

We barely have time to prepare ourselves for efficient labor in our chosen life-work before our lit-

tle day is over, and we lay down our tools for some other to take up and perchance complete our unfinished task.

But the mission of the labor union must succeed. The maxim of "all for each, and each for all" that has for so long been the slogan of unselfishness in unionism, has retained its true meaning through panic and prosperity in the past, and the fidelity of brotherhood may be depended upon to stand whatever test the future has in store.

The mighty wave of financial uncertainty sweeping over the country has been called the rich man's panic—but before the storm subsides the poor, as usual, will receive the hardest and cruelest force of its fury. True to its principles, as in the past, unionism can but press forward, and may loyalty to labor's cause mark the ultimate victory for brotherhood.

Who blesses others in his daily deeds,  
Will find the healing that his spirit needs;  
For every flower in another's pathway strewn  
Confers its fragrant beauty to our own.

## THE CITY ISSUE

of Installment Deposit Certificates  
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**Pacific States Savings and Loan Co.**  
569 California Street

with 5% interest *guaranteed* and monthly payments *limited* to 120 and additional profit at maturity, will bear looking into. Term deposits earn largest rate of interest. *Kindly write or call upon us for information.*

**PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** bearing this label are **PERFECT**. They are made by competent mechanics having served



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**THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS.**  
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Repairing our Specialty  
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**Alarm Clocks, 60c. up**

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**715 MARKET ST.,** near Third

**1255 Fulton St.,** near Devisadero

**2593 Mission St.,** near 22d

**22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings**

**PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES**



**Fredericksburg**  
**BEST**  
**BOTTLE BEER.**

**SOLD BY 2,000 DEALERS WHY?**



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)** No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Elintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boilermakers' No. 25**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallors**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Malters**—Elintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Painters** No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205**—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French, Secy.**; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

## FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road. A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

## OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

## GERMANY AND HER TUBERCULOUS WORKINGMEN

As in other matters medical the Germans, by characteristic patient and persevering observation, investigation and experiment, have discovered the cause and character of many heretofore obscure diseases, so also in the field of tuberculosis we owe to them our advances.

It was Dr. Koch, of Berlin, who discovered the cause of tuberculosis, the bacillus, which, if found, is indisputable evidence of the disease. With this discovery the great field of prevention has been opened. Of late Dr. Behring has proven that milk of tuberculous animals can be the means of an infection of the human being through the alimentary canal. It was Dr. Koch again who showed the value of the use of tuberculin as a means of diagnosis in doubtful cases. Even before the discovery of the germ, Dr. Brehmer of the little town of Gomersdorf, in Saxony, insisted, in spite of violent opposition, upon open air treatment as a cure of consumption and laid the foundation for the only treatment which gave definite results.

Now sanatoria are located in all parts of Germany, in the sandy pine forests near Berlin, 200 feet above sea level, in the foothills of the Black Forest, and in Switzerland in the snowbound mountains at an altitude of 6,000 feet above sea level. It is not so much altitude and temperature as purity of atmosphere, sunshine, and protection from penetrating winds which is sought for. And now Germany has solved the problem of reaching the tubercular in an early stage among its laboring class, which naturally furnished the greatest quota of the afflicted, by its compulsory insurance of the working men against sickness.

At a recent meeting of the International Conference against Tuberculosis held in Vienna, Austria, notification by the physician in attendance was discussed. An Austrian member advocated compulsory notification and isolation of the sick. A German number of subsidiary stations established for that purpose was absolutely unnecessary in Germany, for the reason that the patient reported the case himself. Why? Because he knows that he will be sent to a well-equipped sanatorium, where with open air treatment, rest and plenty of good food and thorough instruction how to take care of himself when he leaves the institution, he will recover in three or four months in the majority of cases and that during that time his family will be cared for. Knowing that he is entitled to the benefits if he is reduced to one-third of his usual earning capacity, he does not attempt to continue work until he becomes bedridden, but applies early, at a time when he can be cured. After leaving the sanatorium he can receive further instruction and supervision at a number of subsidiary stations established for that purpose in the larger cities.

Unfortunately in Germany, as in our country, very little special provision has been made for the more advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. They are usually sheltered in special wards of the older hospitals or in isolated pavilions attached to the more modern structures, and it is this class of cases that are the greatest danger to the community, as their free expectoration spreads the bacilli far and wide. To take care of these unfortunates and their families is one of the most serious problems of public hygiene.

In Minneapolis, however, through the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Christian, an excellent hospital for advanced cases will soon be ready. It will be modern in every respect and so attractive in its appointments as to lure within its walls the unfortunates who ordinarily loathe the very idea of entering an institution. Forty or forty-five patients will be cared for. For this and other benefactions to our city, in the interest of tuberculous sufferers, people of Minneapolis should give thanks to the Christian family. May other citizens emulate their example.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

\*Linotype machines.  
\*Monotype machines.  
\*Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
(164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & Mccready, 513 1/2 Octavia.  
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
(3) \*Brunst, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
(90) \*Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(37) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(178) Falst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(150) \*Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
(50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*...urdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) \*Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
(96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Myell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.  
Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

## "TRAMPS," "HOBOS" AND "BUMS" DEFINED.

A dispatch from Washington, February 13, says: President Roosevelt learned the difference between "tramps," "hoboes" and "bums" to-day. John Ellis, a graduate of Harvard, delegate from the St. Louis convention of unemployed, which was attended by 1,200 "undesirables," made the explanation.

"Hoboes" work and wander, 'tramps' dream and wander, 'bums' drink and wander," was Ellis' definition.

Ellis brought a set of resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention. He said the President had appeared much interested in them.

Ellis is a graduate of a divinity school, has done special correspondence for newspapers, has been a lecturer and now is devoting his life to "the unemployed."

Ellis charges the Standard Oil with having driven him out of the ministry.

"For seven consecutive Sundays," he said, "I preached in a prominent Brooklyn church with a view to occupying the pulpit permanently. The day before the congregation was to vote on calling me, a Standard Oil distributing agent whose contributions virtually supported the parish, threatened to withdraw from the church if my economic views were to be preached from the pulpit. I was not called to that pulpit."

From Portland, Ore., comes the report that Japanese section hands are now being paid more wages on the O. R. & N. Railway than Americans. The wages of the latter were cut from \$1.40 to \$1.20 a day and hours of labor increased from eight to nine per day. The Japs are paid \$1.35 for nine hours. Many of the whites are quitting their jobs, declaring that they are not yet below the Japanese level.

## HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

## THE STATE AS A SWEATER.

A Woonsocket (R. I.), correspondent of the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Clothing Trades writes:

In most of the States in which the nefarious system of farming out the convicts to compete with the free labor of the citizens and taxpayers of the State the convicts are leased to the contractor on a per diem basis. Not so in the State of Rhode Island and Providence plantations. The manufacturer who has his shirts made in the Rhode Island State prison at Cranston pays to the little State with the big name 45 cents per dozen shirts. This includes the cost of cutting, making, pressing, folding and examining. In company with two friends I visited the State prison and Providence county jail, which are in the same building at Cranston. I have seen men working under the bitter lash of poverty. I have seen them working in the sweatshops under the cruel exactions of the task system, but I have never seen men so thoroughly a part of the machine, so ground down by the necessity of accomplishing the utmost amount of work in the shortest possible time.

The reason for the existence of this state of affairs is not far to seek. In order to hold their position it is necessary for those in charge of this department to make the best possible showing for their department. This is done by rushing the convicts at the highest possible speed during the working hours. A certain amount of work is assigned to each convict, and failure to accomplish the task results in confinement in the "solitaires" or dark cells on a diet of bread and water and handcuffed to a ring in the door of the cell, which forces the convict to remain standing. This, of course, is so restful and recuperative to the convict that it is easy for him to accomplish his task when he returns to his machine.

All prisoners who are serving either prison or jail sentences are compelled to work. Prisoners in the jail who are waiting trial are permitted to work or not, just as they desire. But all inducements are offered to the prisoner awaiting trial to go into the workshop. I found shirts in process of manufacture on the day I visited the prison bearing a ticket of the "Bedford" brand, which I frequently met with in New York and Massachusetts.

I received information from former inmates that the following brands are also made there: "Far West," "Cal-Mac," "Rock Island Special," "Gibraltar," "Bull Dog" and "Union Specials," made in our factory on every ticket.

I found the "Cal-Mac" shirt in the Boston Store, Providence, R. I., which is conducted by Callender, McAuslan & Troup. These shirts are sold at the

The old excuse of "We must have occupation for the prisoners," don't hold good in this case, as the State institutions are surrounded by a State farm, about a mile square, and the part of it I crossed in getting to the prison is plentifully strewn with large boulders which can be made in small stones, and Rhode Island roads positively need macadam gravel. Right here in South Providence a shirt manufacturer who thinks he must compete with the sweatshop conducted by the State, is making an attempt to hire free labor, under the same scale of prices. Girls in this factory are receiving wages of from \$2 to \$5 per week.

The State of Rhode Island, in order to continue its profitable (?) shirt factory is taking steps to continue over-taxing the capacity of the Cranston prison in order to have a plentiful supply of convicts to keep its shop well supplied with labor.

I have learned that the V. Henry Rothschild Company have the contract for shirts at the Rhode Island State prison. Two hundred and seventeen men were employed in the industry in 1906. The State receives 45 cents per dozen for shirts.

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.



**WAGE REDUCTION.**

The most unfortunate feature of every financial spasm is the unjust disposition on the part of many employers to reduce wages, particularly of the poorest paid workers. Take our railroad systems as an illustration. Whenever reductions are made they usually begin with the trackmen, car greasers, etc., and go up, stopping before they reach the salaried employes and officials.

The pitiable feature of it all is that the wage-earner, even at his present wage, finding it almost impossible to live decently, owing to the present high-priced era, is not in a position to meet the issue without great deprivation and suffering.

We admit that we are passing through a period of unusual financial depression, but we deny that it is a natural result of falling off of production or any other legitimate cause. We also admit that almost every class of industry and business has suffered to more or less extent. But why this eternal lying in wait for an excuse to cut wages of workers? It appears that many employers of labor are not content with reaping the benefit of the faithful service of their employes, but are determined to squeeze their life's blood out of them and to keep the wolf of want eternally hovering without their door.

Ofttimes the merchant becomes impatient with labor for its resistance of wage reduction. He seems to lose sight of the fact that the more labor earns the more labor spends; that the more labor earns the better will be the quality of its purchases, and correspondingly poor and shoddy as wages go down; that the prosperity of the country depends upon the men who till the soil, work the mines, run factories and all other creators of wealth; that without these forces there would be no prosperity. It is a fundamental right that the man who mines the coal has a right to an equitable share of every ton that he digs. Whenever a general cut in wages is enforced a greater or less stagnation of business will follow.

Wherein lies the consistency of preaching a doctrine of justice, sanity and conservatism that says that the rich and the poor must suffer alike, when the former denies himself none of his usual luxuries, while the latter must walk the streets, denied the chance of earning a bare living for himself and family? When the worker who has had his income curtailed or cut off entirely reads this sanity talk and looks upon the other side of the picture as he passes along the street he becomes convinced that he is having it handed to him good and strong.

Let the cost of living be reduced to a point of reason where the workingmen will be enabled to supply sufficient and good clothing and pure, wholesome food to his family.

There is no excuse for a wage reduction; there is no sanity or justice in it.—*Labor World*.

**YES; IT IS STRANGE**

The *Duluth Labor World* thinks it's about time the lawyers in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington began to study the Constitution of the United States. "It is strange," says the *Labor World*, "that such experts in law should write bills that conflict with the Constitution, and not realize their error until the Supreme Court speaks."

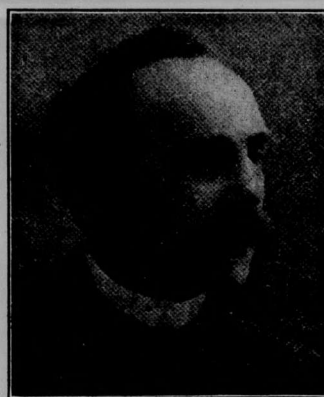
Yet it is possible that some of those lawyers do know what they are doing. Deliberate jobbing of bills is not unknown in legislative bodies—and what seems to be deliberate jobbing of laws by courts is not unknown.

It is a maxim that "ignorance of the law excuses no one." But when we find four justices of the Supreme Court of the United States holding one opinion, and the other five justices holding a different opinion, it would seem that ignorance of the law is excusable even in a lawyer.—*The Star*.

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**DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS.**

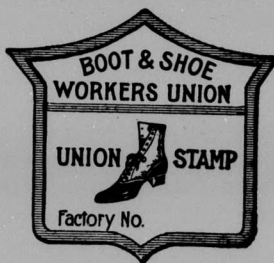
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